

dent's statement "a very remarkable and exceptional document, which, however, is of limited practical importance." According to the *Local Ancestor*, President Wilson apparently overlooked the fact that a large number of the ideas outlined in his address had already been rejected by the Entente in its last note in reply to the United States.

"Thus," says the paper, "the shade of King Edward would protest against the idea of abandoning the English principle of the balance of power and of aggressive coalitions and would equally protest against the neutralization of the important thoroughfares of the ocean, such as the Suez Canal and the English Channel."

The *Local Ancestor*, however, appreciates the "humanitarian spirit" of the message, but it doubts whether it will be able to influence the world at the moment when "ten states—who, against the promise given to the United States, are annihilating—prepare a terrible common attack that is intended to accomplish this annihilation." "At the present moment," it continues, "the only language which seems appropriate is that of caution, since it is our enemies who want to understand no other language."

The *Yokohama Specie Bank* points out that President Wilson's ideas, to doubt, will find an echo in the country where the philosopher Kant wrote his famous book on "perpetual peace." It says that his ideas on freedom include the rejection of the balance of powers and the rejection of aggressive coalitions and are identical with the principles underlying the German foreign policy for a long time.

The paper, however, contends that President Wilson's statement does not appreciate the situation of the Central Powers to terminate the war and makes no mention of the dissenting answer given by the Entente to Germany's peace offer. It says that the principles of autonomy, self-government and free access to the sea are to be applied also respectively to Prussia, Lithuania, Courlanders and to the Straits of Gibraltar, Singapore and the Suez Canal.

The Catholic *Germania* agrees with a majority of the principles set forth in the President's address, adding: "As to the equality of nations, and the freedom of the seas, there have always been the aims of German policy."

Germania asks whether certain ideas enunciated in the President's speech imply a change of the German political system, but says that this is improbable, as the message itself sets forth the right of self-government for all peoples, and that no nation shall be allowed to impose upon others its form of government. The paper doubts whether under present circumstances the President's utterances will be able to influence the hard facts, and concludes: "Our reason tells us that our next task is to gain a peace which guarantees our existence, our honor, our rights of self-determination in our note to our enemies on December 12. But these very rights are jeopardized by the Entente."

"Tagblatt's" Indorsement.

The *Tagblatt* fully indorses the general principles of the message and considers that they ought to be an obstacle against the "Russification of Constantinople." It is also in favor of the problem of Gibraltar, the Suez Canal and other strategic positions ought to be taken into consideration.

The *Tagblatt's* comments declare that the President's message is partial neither to the Central Powers nor the Entente, but is "neutral and inspired by the wish to serve the cause of peace in our note to our enemies on December 12. But these very rights are jeopardized by the Entente."

Wants a World Tribunal.

Senator Shafer exhibited a resolution that he had prepared but has not introduced, and is about to introduce a constitutional amendment to form a world tribunal whose decrees shall bind the nations to perpetual peace and which would have the armies of the signatories to enforce it.

"In other words, the Senator's plan would have us go to war to make peace," suggested Senator Gallinger. Other speeches were made by Senators Lewis, Thomas, Weeks, Hoke Smith, Cummins and Stone. The debate became general. Senator Cummins started the debate by a defense of the President's address.

"For the proper discussion of the resolution it matters not whether the President is right or wrong. In either case his communication is the most important ever made by a Chief Executive of the United States. He regards it. The whole country looks upon it, and foreign nations look upon it with interest. To the Senate frankly and boldly and I assume with all sincerity, saying that he owed it to us to disclose to us the purpose in his mind."

Opponents Not True Friends.

"I have no authority to speak for the President, but I am about to believe that those who oppose this resolution are not his true friends. It must be he desires and expects the freest and fullest debate on the resolution, and I hope there is not. But if there are any who do, I ask him to reflect a moment, for it seems to me that those who are not respecting either the sincerity or courage of the President."

Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, opened discussion in opposition to the resolution, arguing that it would take more than two weeks of the Senate's time if every Senator took the proposed hour to discuss the subject. He said that the resolution was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

WILSON AS APOSTLE IRKS LATIN AMERICA

His Apparent Assumption of
Peace Leadership for New
World Is Resented.

ADDRESS IS MYSTIFYING
AND ELSEWHERE HELD
TO DISQUALIFY HIM.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The initial impression made by President Wilson's peace address, in which he seemingly assumed the role of spokesman for the New World, on Latin American diplomatic circles appears to be one of mystification. No one here with whom the *Sun* correspondent talked professed to comprehend the address or to be worthy of digesting its exalted character. "Utopian" was the word most frequently used by those in the diplomatic corps who discussed it with their closest friends.

So far there is no word from any of the South or Central American governments as to what impression the address has made on them. The only clue to the attitude they will take must be the present at least be based on the personal feelings of some of their representatives here and on the resentment they entertain over the so-called pro-German aspects of the President's peace propaganda.

There is a tendency to separate the so-called "peace dream" from its author and to consider the abstract proposition first and the relationship it bears to Mr. Wilson's Latin American policies second.

So far as the address epitomizes future freedom from strife and the apparent establishment of international peace and national perfection in all the countries of the world, it is regarded as at least a worthy idea. To the Latin American people it brings up a vision of the world as it should be without particular reference to the world as it is.

May Be No Official Notice.

Aside from endeavoring to comprehend and appreciate the idealistic features of the address it is not expected here that any of the Latin American governments will feel called upon to take official notice of it. It was said in Latin American diplomatic circles today that the Southern countries believed for a moment that their own sovereignty and national welfare might really be concerned by the President's address, but they would probably be very seriously disturbed.

It is very evident that Latin American opinion does not regard the President's address as a new departure. President Wilson is entitled to speak for them in his new plan to make the Monroe Doctrine a doctrine of humanity. The President's address is not a new departure, but it is a new plan to make the Monroe Doctrine a doctrine of humanity.

It was pointed out today that the President had not consulted the Chief Executive of the United States, but that he was speaking on behalf of the people of the United States but that he was speaking for the Western Hemisphere as well as the Eastern Hemisphere. The President's action is particularly resented.

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Regarded as Presumptuous.

Briefly summarized, it can be stated that the President's address so far as it refers to the other American circles is regarded in Latin American circles as presumptuous and without warrant.

The fact that the President virtually set himself as the leader of thought in the Western Hemisphere without first asking either their advice or consent, it was said, is likely to destroy any prospect he might ever have had of being accepted as a leader.

One of the axioms of Elhu Root, who understood the Latin American temperament better than any other American diplomat, was that the sovereignty of every one of the American republics must be regarded with the same importance as that of the United States. No move even indirectly involving or reflecting on that sovereignty was ever to be made.

Even an interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine Mr. Root used scrupulously not to encroach on the sovereign rights of the various republics.

President Wilson has simply thrown Mr. Root's axioms overboard, apparently regarding it of no importance even to inform the other American republics that he contemplated rounding them up in a league of peace, where they would be called upon to help settle all international disputes in any part of the world and to devote their resources to the international police force.

Reasons for Disqualification.

The resentment, which is pronounced among certain diplomats because of the President's meddling in their own affairs without their consent, has focused their attention on reasons which they believe would not qualify Mr. Wilson to act as their peace apostle.

President Wilson, they say, stands today as the only American President of modern times who has been indicted upon a charge of violating the sacred rule of civilized nations—the rule that the sovereignty of a nation must not be violated by the imposition of a foreign power into its midst except in time of war. The President, they declare, has in Mexico, in Santo Domingo, in Haiti and in Nicaragua violated the sovereign rights of each of these nations by directing American armed forces to enter these countries despite the will of the people and the protest of the proper authorities.

GIRL WHO SLEW HER 'WAR BABY' FREED

French Jury Acquits Mother
on Plea German Soldier
Was Child's Father.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—A French mother who killed her baby because she said, "he was a German soldier," has been acquitted of infanticide by a French jury, and the court room audience applauded the verdict.

It was the first case of the kind to be tried in Paris. The mother was Josephine Barthelmy, a girl of twenty, who was a servant in the Chamberly military hospital, which was occupied by the Germans. The girl refused to speak during her trial, except to repeat over and over again, "my child because he was a German father."

The judge emphasized the fact that she had said nothing about an assault upon her baby because she said, "he was a German soldier," and he said, "throwing doubt upon her story. The lawyer for the defense pleaded, however, that there were thousands such as she in France and in Germany, and that the population of France is decreasing. It was better for the nation to perish than to live by the aid of German blood."

The girl bore a good character as a servant, and one of her brothers has been killed fighting for France.

DILLON, M. P., LAUDS SPEECH OF WILSON

Most Momentous Words Ever
Uttered by Ruler in 100
Years, He Says.

DRAWN, Jan. 24.—John Dillon, Nationalist member of Parliament for East Mayo, in a statement to the Associated Press today said:

"The speech of President Wilson is unquestionably the most remarkable and momentous uttered by the ruler of a great power for more than a hundred years. There cannot be the slightest doubt in some definitions of the principles laid down that he is speaking for liberals and the friends of humanity in every nation. No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that Governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed."

"Coming at such a crisis from the President of the United States these words will strike deep into the heart of all lovers of liberty throughout the world."

"The President quotes the case of Poland. Surely the case of Ireland is much stronger and more to the point. Reaction in Russia is but a mere pressure on the Emperor to break his pledge to Poland. Reaction in Great Britain has dominated the Government so far as Ireland is concerned."

"So long as Ireland is held under martial law and self-government is denied the Irish nation it will be difficult for Great Britain to obtain full credit as the champion of small nationalities and of the right to full security and liberty of economic development possessed by all peoples, small and great."

"The only criticism I feel called on to make of the President's great address is that the world is very far from being ripe for the great ideals it sets forth. The policy of the conference at Paris is to make the President's address the basis of a new world order. It is a policy which is very far from being ripe for the great ideals it sets forth. The policy of the conference at Paris is to make the President's address the basis of a new world order. It is a policy which is very far from being ripe for the great ideals it sets forth."

MAILED FIST MUST
GO, RUSSIAN VIEW

Newspapers Hold Peace Is
Impossible While Germany
Is Powerful.

PETROGRAD, via London, Jan. 24.—Having given more careful consideration to President Wilson's address to the Senate, the editorial writers in their comment of today are almost unanimously of opinion that the President's address, although admirable in its intentions, aims with which Russia is in full sympathy, can have no practical effect on bringing nearer the moment of peace.

"No peace can be made with Germany as an equal, it being argued that the very acceptance by Germany of the principles of the President's address would mean humiliation and defeat for her. Moreover, the newspapers say, no guarantee for future peace will be given unless German militarism is first crushed."

"All the neutral German papers, together," says the *Bourgeois Gazette*, "call for a guarantee that the German coalition will submit to the general will of mankind until the German mailed fist is crushed. Despite all President Wilson's efforts he cannot produce any guarantee that the German coalition will submit to the general will of mankind until the German mailed fist is crushed. Despite all President Wilson's efforts he cannot produce any guarantee that the German coalition will submit to the general will of mankind until the German mailed fist is crushed."

The other newspapers pursue the same thread of reasoning, with only minor variations. The "free access to the seas" is generally interpreted as an acknowledgment of Russia's rights to the Dardanelles.

The *Novoye Vremya* alone scoffs at the President's words, choosing to interpret them as a proposal to create an international league of nations, and a proposal characterizing such a notion as absurd.

COL. GORELL FOUND DEAD.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN FROM LONDON.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Col. C. W. P. Gorell, who formerly commanded the Canadian hospital at Tanjong, has been found dead from the effects of a gunshot wound in his lodgings at Maidvalgate in London. Col. Gorell left the hospital four months ago because of irregularities, though he was not implicated. He had lived in London as a civilian.

WILSON PEACE PLAN ASSAILED BY REED

Democratic Senator Predicts It
Will Ultimately Make Pres-
ident Ridiculous.

INJURY TO HIS PARTY

"Executive's Popularity Will
Suffer Beyond Repair,"
Says Missourian.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, who several times in the past has balked at swallowing the peace plan, in an interview given to the *Sun* today placed himself in direct opposition to the President on his peace plan and sharply assailed it. Senator Reed is the one Democratic Senator who up to this time has voiced his opposition to the President's plan.

"The President's recommendations in his address to the Senate last Monday will, I fear, when they become understood in all their enormity, make him ridiculous before the country and before the world," said Senator Reed today. "I have opposed so many things and spoken out so often 'in meeting,' that I have hesitated to put myself in open opposition to the President, but I am going to have to say the things I have said to you sooner or later on the floor of the Senate and I do not care if you say them in *The Sun*."

"I believe that the President has injured himself irretrievably in a political way. The injury he has done his party has been irreparable. It is a blow to be seen. It will be measured by the extent to which the party leaders in the Senate yield submission to his views. I do not see how the President can escape the subject will long exist. Gradually people are beginning to realize what the President meant. Gradually Senators in the Democratic cloak room a beginning to express their regret and open rebellion against the programme."

"Why," exclaimed Senator Reed, holding up his hands deprecatingly, "let us analyze this proposal for a moment and agree to enter into an arrangement with the monarchs of Europe, placing in their hands the power to lead our armies at their will. Who is to command this great army that is to police the universe?"

"Some one should have asked that question in the course of the debate today when Senator Shafer was talking about the international tribunal whose decrees would be binding on all nations. Who is to be the General? Will he be the leader of some European power? Will he be the leader of some European power? Will he be the leader of some European power? Will he be the leader of some European power?"

Senator Reed directed attention to another phase of the President's proposals, that which would guarantee the territorial integrity of the smaller nations—"all nations in fact."

"That means, if it means anything," remarked Senator Reed, "that the territorial integrity of the smaller nations is guaranteed. The smaller nations are to be guaranteed. The smaller nations are to be guaranteed. The smaller nations are to be guaranteed."

"We must wait to see after this war is over to what extent democracies will be able to emancipate themselves from the yoke of militarism before it will be possible to judge whether any progress can be made in our time toward the realization of the great ideals of freedom and self-determination."

INVADED FRANCE
FIRM FOR VICTORY

Deputy From Occupied Re-
gion Denounces Idea of a
'German Peace.'

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The French of the invaded region have not only refused to wish President Wilson's "peace without victory," Dr. de Fontaine, Deputy from Avesnes, said today in the Chamber of Deputies, Avesnes is still occupied by the Germans.

Dr. de Fontaine's appearance in the Chamber was greeted with cheers, as he is a popular figure. He has been in the hands of the enemy for more than a year. He rose with difficulty, for his health is greatly weakened. He lost forty-two pounds during his captivity. He is now in the hands of the enemy.

"The French of the invaded region have not only refused to wish President Wilson's 'peace without victory,' Dr. de Fontaine, Deputy from Avesnes, said today in the Chamber of Deputies, Avesnes is still occupied by the Germans."

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PILGRIMS TO PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

James M. Beck Voices Sentiments
Against a "Peace
Without Victory."

CHOATE NOT PRESENT

Chauncey M. Depew Says Wil-
son Should Use "Peekskill
English."

The Pilgrims, that society of men of international interests headed by Joseph H. Choate, whose purpose is to promote friendship between the United States and Great Britain, bitterly criticized President Wilson's "peace without victory" speech to the Senate and the war-faring Powers, at their luncheon in the Bankers Club yesterday.

The luncheon was started by George T. Wilson, chairman of the executive committee, who proposed the toast to the President and we all united in saying "that foremost and best beloved citizen of the United States, Joseph H. Choate, who is not here, but who is to be present because of illness."

Among the staunch advocates of Anglo-American friendship present were: John H. Appleton, C. Lee, John Blair, Herbert L. Bridgman, Sydney Brooks, George W. Hurling, Nicholas Murray Butler, Henry C. Lewis, Robert H. Livingston, John D. Rockefeller, John B. Hedges, A. Barton Hepburn, Charles D. Hilles, Colgate Hays, Julius Kruttschnitt, Arthur L. Livermore, John H. Appleton, C. Lee, John Blair, Herbert L. Bridgman, Sydney Brooks, George W. Hurling, Nicholas Murray Butler, Henry C. Lewis, Robert H. Livingston, John D. Rockefeller, John B. Hedges, A. Barton Hepburn, Charles D. Hilles, Colgate Hays, Julius Kruttschnitt, Arthur L. Livermore, John H. Appleton, C. Lee, John Blair, Herbert L. Bridgman, Sydney Brooks, George W. Hurling, Nicholas Murray Butler, Henry C. Lewis, Robert H. Livingston, John D. Rockefeller, John B. Hedges, A. Barton Hepburn, Charles D. Hilles, Colgate Hays, Julius Kruttschnitt, Arthur L. Livermore, John H. Appleton, C. Lee, John Blair, Herbert L. 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